

చరిత్ర నమ్ర వ కటిం వరబడును

309799

Vol. 7.

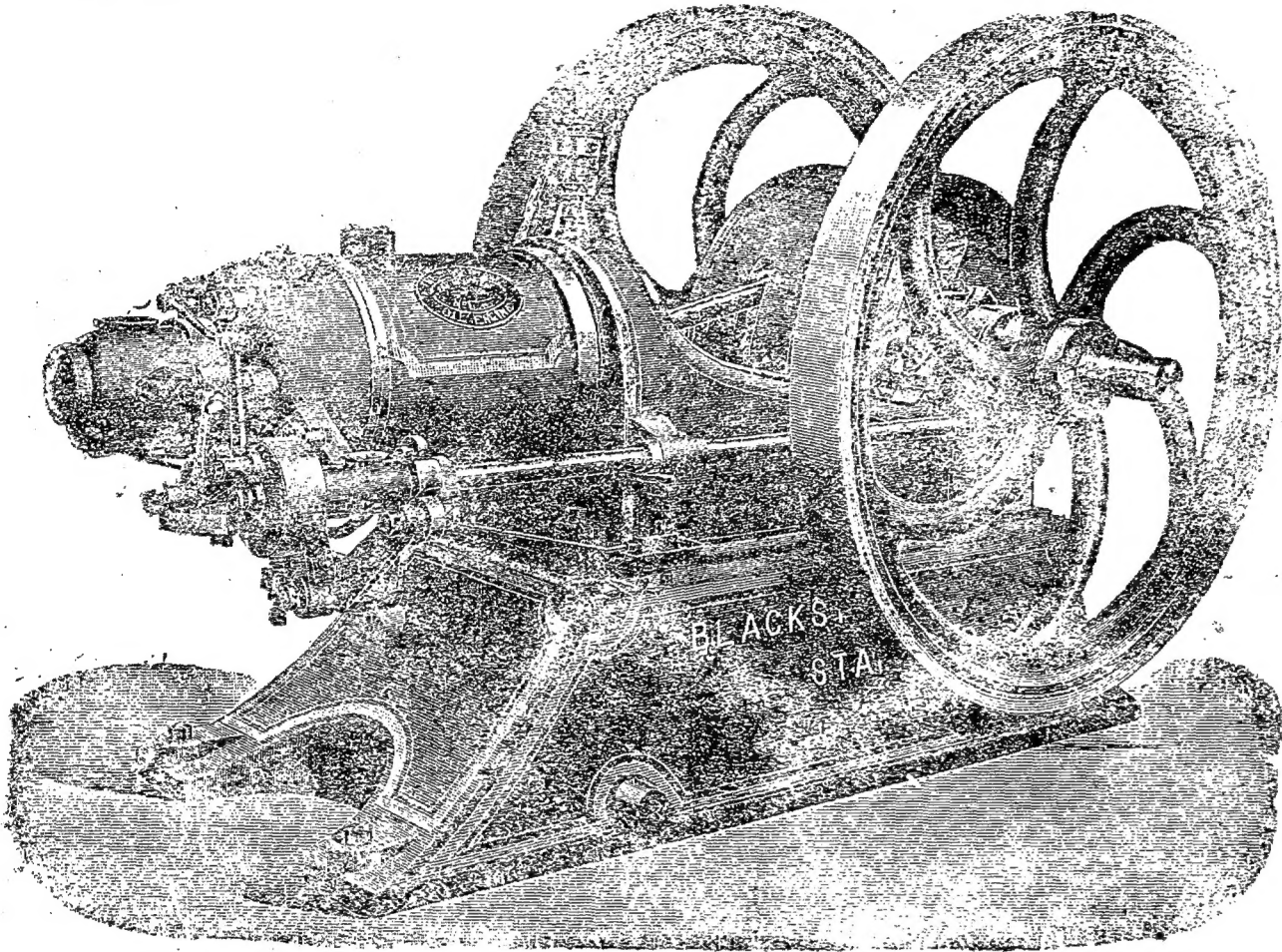
సంపుటము. 2

జులై నెట్టుకొను 1920 వ సంవత్సరం జూలై నెల 26 తేది సోమవారము

No. 97.

రాజకీయ విషయాలపై అధిక శ్రావణ మాస శుద్ధ ఏకాదశి ౧౧.

సంచిక ౯౭



బ్లాక్ స్టాను ఆయిల్ ఇంజనులు.

కీరబెడాయిలు, క్రూడు ఆయిలు మున్నగు చమురుల నుండి తయారైనవి. ఇవి చాలా సులభముగా పనిచేయుచున్నవి.

ఈ రాజకీయాలలో అనేకమైన బ్లాక్ స్టాను ఇంజనులు పనిచేయుచున్నవి. ఇవి చాలా సులభముగా పనిచేయుచున్నవి. వీరిని వివరములకును భరణమునకును కడచూచు వ్రాయుదు.

సోలు విజంట్టు:

మార్షలు నన్ను డి. కో., (ఇండియా) లిమిటెడ్.

కలెక్టర్

ఇంజనీయర్లు

నెం. 9, సెకండులైను బీచ్, మద్రాసు.

బొంబాయి, బెజవాడ, లాహోరు, తంజావూరు

అమృతాంజనము

ఈనొప్పులను ప్రసిద్ధి కెల్గి-వది. ఇతర పీరియట్లను వర్ణించు కూడ ఈ అమృతాంజనమును వాడి వంత జూతమున చేయుదును.

తెలుగు ౧౦-10-0 ౧౯౧౯ వ.



| | |
|--------------|----------|
| మోహిని తైలము | రూ 0-12- |
| కామర తైలము | 0-6-0 |
| కంతచూర్ణము | 0-2-0 |

అమృతాంజనం సిఫో,
1, తంజావేటి వీధి, మద్రాసు.

టి. సి. యెస్. 710

పరిమళానంద నస్యము.

నెం. 12 రూ. 0-4-0 2. 2. రూ. 0-2-0
12 రూ. 0-2-0 " " 0-2-0

మేలైన మద్రాసు సాహిత్యము.

నెం. 1 రూ. (24 రూ.) 0-14-0, 2. 2. రూ. 0-2-0
నెం. 1 రూ. (120 రూ.) 0-2-0, 2. 2. రూ. 1-0-0

టి. సి. నాగలింగప్ప అండ్ కంపెనీ.

4 రంగుల వీధి, పొట్టిపట్టణ పోస్టు, మద్రాసు.

మీ వైద్యునికి

హోరోటోనును (214*)

గురించి వాగ్దానము. ఇది తన వైద్యుని పుణ్య, ప్రీతి, జాగ్రత్తచే పోగొట్టుకొనుటకు మునుపటి వైద్యునితో పోలింపవచ్చును. తప్పుకొనుట వాడుక.

ఇది వైద్యుని సహాయము ఇది వెలకు వారము.

మీ వైద్యునికి

తైల సోజను అను దివ్యోషధము

అతిమూలమునకు పేరుపోయిన వని తెలియును. ఇది మిక్కిలి శాస్త్రోక్తముగా తయారు చేయబడినందున ఈ వ్యాధిగ్రాహికి మంచిగుణము నిచ్చును, మీ వైద్యుని సలహా అడుగుదు.

అన్ని మందులమధ్యలో దొరకును.

G. W. Carnrick Co., NEWYORK.

అమృతాంజనం సిఫో వారి కేవల కాలయమునందు అమృతాంజనం, కామరతైలము, మోహినితైలము, కంతచూర్ణము మొదలగు ముఖ్యోషధములే గాక, ఇతరము లగు మందులు కూడ అనేకము లున్నవి. కావలసినవారు కేటరాగును కెప్పించి చూడవచ్చును. కేటరాగునకు వ్రాసినచో తక్షణం పంపెదము.

మహాత్మ్యంధి, పాకతి గార్ల ఆగమములు—మహాత్మ్యం
03, పాకతి గార్ల 22 వ తేది క్యాలి 0-20 గంటలకు
కాచి నగరమునకు విచ్చేసిరి. వేనమణి పుర ప్రముఖులు
మహాత్మ్యంధి నిర్దేశించి స్వాగత మొసంగి మహాత్మ్యంధి
కార్యం నుచూ సభామందిరమునకు గొంపోయిరి. సభ యొక్క
కాలమును ప్రాధాన్యముగ నమోదేశమయ్యెను. మహాత్మ 10 వేల
రూపాయలను సమర్పించిరి. మహాత్మ్యంధి నమోదయిన కార్యమును
వివిధి గంధిలో ప్రకాశన మొనంగెను. పిమ్మట సభ ముగిసెను.
మహాత్మ్యంధి నిర్దేశించు ప్రాధికారములలో ఒకగవచ్చు భిల్లా
కావో సభకు 22 వ తేది ఉదయమున మునుపటి కంటె.

H. BOSE, Perfumer, 61/3 Bowbazar, CALCUTTA.

ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్

1920-వ సం॥ జూలై నెల 26-వ తేది

సోమవారము.

నూలు రాటముల పాట

(10:)

భగవద్గీతములైన యపారమైన సహజసంక
దలు, సకల జన నివాస యోగ్యములైన శీతోష్ణ
స్థితులు, నువిశాలమైన మహావ్రజేతము, నుజల
త్రారిములైన మహానదులు, సస్యసమృద్ధములైన
కేదారములు, చిరకాలాను గతంబైన విజ్ఞానము,
ముప్పదిమూడుకొట్ల వ్రజలు గలిగియును మన
భారతమృదేవ్యము దుర్బలము దరిద్రము
దుఃఖము కరాధీత్యము గలుగుట కేమి గతంబని
దేశాభిమానుల హృదయంబులందు క్రశ్న సహ
జముగ గలుగుచున్నది. దేశమునందు సంపద
లండి, కష్టతృప్తలైన క్రజలుండియును
సంకల్పరతు సాధనములుండియును క్రజలన్నము
లేకను కృశించుచున్నారు. రోగగ్రస్తులై యముని
వారిన బడుచున్నారు. విద్యావిహీనులై మనో
దాస్యమును జూచుచున్నారు అవమానితులై
ఖచ్చలగుచున్నారు. కరాధీత్యులై కోగ్రస్తు
లగుచున్నారు. భారతీయులకు స్వదేశమునందు
గాని విదేశమునందుగాని క్రతివత్తి లేదు. స్వదేశ
మునందున్న తాధికారమునకు భారతీయు లెంతటి
క్రతిభాశాలులైనను నర్హులుగారు. ఒక యాం
గ్లాధికారి ననుసరించి జనితేయుట కర్హుడుగాని
స్వతంత్రస్థితి కర్హుడుగాడు. స్వదేశమునం దన్ని
యద్యోగములందును నీ దురవస్థ గోచరంబగు
చున్నది. వ్యాపార పరిశ్రమలందును భవాగారము
లందును యాససాధనములందును కరదేశీయ వర్త
కులకు గల జలుకుబడి భారతీయులకు లేదని మరిసి
తులు విశదముచేయుచున్నవి. నైవ్యమునందును ను
న్యోగములందును పరిశ్రమలందును రైలులందు
ను న్యాయస్థానములందును స్వదేశీయములకు విదేశ
వాసులకుగల క్రతివత్తిగాని గౌరవముగాని లేదు.
సకలదశయందును భారతీయుల ప్రాణమానము
లకును సాశ్వాత్తుల ప్రాణమానములకును విశేష
మైన యంతరముగలదు. ఒడ్వడురుతేకము కంబా
బుపాత్యలు వారి సమర్థనములు భారతీయుల నాన
హించిన వ్యామోహమును దొలగించి నాయకుల
కన్నులను విప్పివేసి, కంబాబునందు భారతీయులు
దుర్వృత్తకార్యములను జేసి రని యంగీకరించినను
నిరపరాధులను నిరాయుధులను జనరలు దయరు
వలె నిరుపదవ శతాబ్దమునందు గాల్చిచంపిన యితి
హాసము లోకమునం దేయితరదేశములందును గాన
బడదు. దయరు చర్యలకు మూలబీజము భారత
జాతీయ నిరసన భావముగాని ధర్మదండన మార్గ
ముగాదని మెప్పుడు కర్జను మిల్చురు క్రభువులు
సయిత మంగీకరించిరి. అయినను శివమెత్తినటులు
క్రభువుల సభయును యూరపీయును సంఘము
లును దయరు క్రొర్యమును మహాకార్యముని కొని
యాడినవి. ఆ ఘనకార్యమునకు ఖడ్గబహుమాన
మును జేయుటకు నిధిని సమకూర్చుటకు యూరపీ
యులు క్రయత్నములను జేయుచున్నారు. ఖడ్గ
బహుమానము బాహుబలప్రదర్శనమునకు లక్ష
ణముగ నున్నది. ఆంగ్లోప్రాంతవ భావములకును
వ్యవహారములకును లక్ష్యము స్వజాతీయ క్రతిభ
స్వజాతీయ గౌరవము స్వజాతీయ క్రయోజనము

గాని భారత జాతీయక్రతిభ భారత జాతీయ గౌర
వముభారత జాతీయ క్రయోజనముగాను. ఉదార
ప్రకృతి గల యాంగ్లేయుల సంఖ్యవృద్ధిమై అధిక
సంఖ్యాకుల భావప్రవాహమునందు కొట్టుకొని
పోవుచున్నది.
స్వదేశస్థితి యటులుండగను విదేశము
లందలి స్థితిగతులను యోచించుట యవసరము.
భారతీయుల నొసటను కూలీలను నామము విదేశీ
యులు వ్రాసియున్నారు. వలసరాజ్యములన్ని
యును భారతీయులను హీనముగ జూచుచున్నవి.
వలసరాజ్యములందు స్వేచ్ఛా వ్రజేతమునకు వ్యా
పారమునకు నివాసమునకు విహారణమునకు భార
తీయు లనర్హులు. దక్షిణాఫ్రికా తూర్పుఆఫ్రికా
మొదలగు దేశములందు భారతీయు లనుభవించిన
కష్టములును నిపుడనుభవించుచున్న కష్టములును
వారి నిస్సహాయ స్థితిని వెల్లడిచేయుచున్నవి.
మూడుమాసముల క్రిందటను ఫిజీ ద్వీపములందు
జరిగిన హత్యలను నీ విషయమునే వెల్లడిచేయు
చున్నవి. సాశ్వాత్కార్యములందెచ్చుటకు భార
తీయులకు కరువుక్రతివత్తి లేవు. స్వదేశమునందే
లేని కరువు క్రతివత్తి విదేశములందు
లేవని వగచుట యవివేకము. ఈ విషయము
లను వర్ణించుచు మహాపురాణములను వ్రాయు
వచ్చును. కాని పురాణముల వలనను గలుగగల
క్రయోజన మతిస్వల్పముగ నున్నది. భారతీయుల
కార్యవిశ్వాసము స్వజాతీయ గౌరవము కార్య
కరత్వము లేనపుడు వారుసాధించగల మహాకార్య
ములను సాధించుట యసంభవము. ఈ విషయ
దశయందు దేశాభిమానుల హృదయంబులను మరి
తావము దహించజేయుచున్నను మరితాపోవశమన
సాధనములు మాత్రము గోచరంబు గాకున్నవి.
సంపూర్ణ సాహచర్యము, సాహచర్యము, సాహ
చర్య క్రతిఘటనము, క్రతిఘటనము, సాహచర్య
నిరాకరణము ఫలప్రాప్తికి సాధనములని రాజకీయ
గురువులు క్రజల కుతదేశించుచున్నారు. ఈ
సాధనముల నవలంబించుటయందు నాయకుల
కేశాభిప్రాయము లేదు. అధికారులు శాసనా
గారమునుండి వాడిశాసనములను దీసి క్రయో
గించుటకు సిద్ధముగ నున్నారు. నాయకు లుక
దేశించెడి సాధనములకు మూలబీజము కరావ
లంబనము గాని ఆత్మోపలంబనము గాదు. భార
తీయుల సంతరణము వారి హస్తములందు గలదు
గాని కరుల హస్తములందు లేదు. తమకు గావల
సిన దాని నెఱుగనివారు సాధనములను నిర్ణయిం
చుట కసమర్థులు. ఫలప్రాప్తికి భావము సాధ
నముగాని యభావము సాధనముగాదు. నాయకు
లుకదేశించెడి సాధనము అన్నియును సామాన్య
ముగను క్రతిరోధక సాధనములు గాని సమర్థక
సాధనములు గావు. దేశమంతయును నిర్వీర్య
మయముగ నున్న సమయమునందు క్రతిరోధక
సాధనములే క్రయోజనములు గాని సమర్థక
సాధనములు క్రయోజన కరములు గావని నాయ
కులు తలచుచున్నారు. గతవారపు యంగు ఇండి
యా పత్రికయందు 'దేశాహ్వానము' అను శీర్షిక
క్రిందను గంధిమహాత్ముడు సహాయనిరాకరణమొ
కరణ్యమని యావదేశించెను. గంధిమహాత్మునివలె
త్రికరణశుద్ధిగ భారతజాతీయ గౌరవమునందు
లక్ష్యముగలవారందరును గాంధిమహాత్ముని యువ
దేశమును గౌరవభావముతో బరిశీలించి కర్త
వ్యమును నిర్ణయించుట యవసరము.
స్వదేశీవ్రతము
స్వదేశమంతయును దుర్భరమైన విపాదము
నందు మునిగి మహావేదనననుభవించుచున్నది. ఈ

సమయమునందు స్థిరమైన సమర్థసాధనములు సయి
తము దుఃఖశాంతికిని నాత్మవిశ్వాసమునకును
సాధనంబుగ నున్నవి. గంధి మహాత్ముడు చిరకాల
ము నుండియును స్వదేశీవ్రతమును బోధించుచు
న్నాడు. స్వదేశీవ్రతకథను విని కరతాళధ్వనులతో
కొలహలము చేయు వారసంఖ్యాకులు గలరు
గాని త్రికరణ శుద్ధిగ స్వదేశీవ్రతము ననుసరించెడి
వారందరు గలరో వ్యవహారములు దెలుపుచు
న్నవి. ఆంధ్రదేశమునందు కదేండ్లకు బూర్వము
గల స్వదేశీత్వాహ మిప్పుడు చల్లబడినది. మనల
నావహించిన నిశ్చేష్టలేకని నిదర్శనముగ నున్నది.
జాతీయాభ్యుదయమునకు నిర్మాణము క్రథమ
సాధనము. జాతీయబల సంపదలు వికసించినపుడు
భారతజాతీయ క్రతివత్తి గలుగును. సర్వజన
సాధ్యమయిన స్వదేశీవ్రతమును
యథాశక్తినినైనను మనమవలంబించి జాలనపుడు
మన జాతీయ నిర్మాణ క్రయత్నములు నిరర్థక
ములు గాని సార్థకములు గావు. త్తుప్పదికొట్ల
వ్రజలను గాకపోయినను మూడుకొట్ల వ్రజల
నైనను జాతీయ నిర్మాణ క్రయత్నములందు
నియుక్తులను జేయుట మన మోక్షమునకు సాధ
నము. గతవారపు యంగు ఇండియా పత్రికయందు
"నూలు రాటము చక్రములపాట" యను శీర్షిక
యందు గంధిమహాత్ముడు వ్రాసిన వ్యాసము
వేరొకచోటను బ్రచురింప జడినది. దానియందు
"దేశసాభాగ్యమును సత్వమైన స్వాతంత్ర్యమును
పునరుద్ధారణము చేయుట కాయోధముల క్వణ
నము సాధనము గాదు. క్రతి గృహమునందును
నూలు రాటముల చక్రములపాటను పునః క్రవేత
మును జేయుటమీదను విశేషముగ నాధారపడి
యున్నది. అసహ్యకరమైన హర్షోనియము కన్న
ర్హిన అక్కార్హియనులకు లేని క్రావ్యమైన
మాధుర్యమును క్రయోజనమును దానియందు
గలదు. నూలు వడకుటను చేతినేతను
పునరుద్ధారణమును జేయుటవలనను భరతవర్షపు
సంపదలు ధర్మము పునరుజ్జీవనమును జడయుటకు
వరమ క్రయోజనము గలుగునని నా విశ్వాసము"
అని గంధిమహాత్ముడు నిర్వాజముగ జేసిన యువ
దేశము దేశీయుల హృదయమును గట్టిగ నాకర్షిం
చవలయును. అలనిత్యమున కలవాలువడిన దేశీ
యుల కీ యువదేశము దాని క్రయోజనము
హాస్యాస్పదముగ దోచుట సహజము. కండిత
మదనమోహన మూలవ్య సరళాదేవి చౌదరాణి,
మాణిక్య బహదూర్, జంజీరాబీగము, అజీమా
బీగము మొదలగు క్రముఖులీ యుద్యమ వ్యావస
మునకు బూనుకొనినపుడు దాని క్రయోజనమును
శంకించుట కవశాశములు లేవు. క్రజల దృష్టి
యంతయును నీ యుద్యమము మీదను కేంద్రీ
కృతము చేయబడిన దీనివలన దేశమునకు క్ర
యోజనము గలుగుటకు సాధన మేర్పడును. ఏ
విధమున నైనను దేశాభ్యుదయమునకు సమర్థక
సాధనములను నవలంబించుట యవసరము. నిర్మాణ
సాధనములు లేని యువదేశములు క్రతిపేథ
ములు మహాజాతీయ నిర్మాణమునకు సాధనములు
గావు. రవీంద్రనాథుడు నిర్దేశసాహంకారమునకు
నిరర్థకసంఘర్షము ఫలమని చేసిన మహావదేశ
మును భారతీయులు గ్రహించవలయును. భేదాభి
ప్రాయములు గలవారు వారి యభిప్రాయములను
సమర్థించుకొనవచ్చును. జాతీయ నిర్మాణమునందు
క్రజలు సమర్థకవిధానము నవలంబించనంత వర
కును మన సంతాపమునకు విపాదమునకు సర్వా
గ్రహమునకు ఫలము గలుగ బోదని దేశాభిమాను
లిప్పుడైనను గ్రహించి కార్యాచరణమునకు బూను
కొనవలసి యుండురు.

— (10) —

అంధులును నిరతులును తేసిన విన్నవములను పెడచవినిబెట్టి మోలీలాలు నెహూగారు కాంగ్రెసు కలకత్తాయందు గూడవలయునని నిర్ణయించుట యసంతృప్తికి గారణంబయినది. నెహూగారు వారి యుత్తరువులను విచ్చలవిడిగ మార్చుట నిరంకుశాధికారమునకు నిదర్శనము. కలకత్తాయందు గూడిన యాహ్వానసంఘము చక్రవర్తి గారిని సన్మానసంఘాధ్యక్షుని నియమించిరి. సభాధ్యక్షుని నియమించుట విషయమై యాంధ్రులింకను నేమియును చేయుటలేదు. బొంబయి రాష్ట్రమునందు మాత్ర మీ విషయమై వాదప్రతివాదములు జరుగుచున్నవి. తిలకు గాంధీలజవతిరాయివంటి సుప్రసిద్ధనాయకుల నవసరసభకధ్యక్షులనుగ నియమించుట యుచితమని ఈ సందిగ్ధసమయమునందు నాయకులు గ్రహింపవలసియుండురు.

సంస్కరణకానన నిబంధనలు

కామస్వస్థయందు విశేషమైన మార్పు
తేవియును లేకను నిబంధన లంగీకరింపబడినవి.
వెజిపుడుగారు చెన్నపురియందు సాంఘిక ప్రాతి
నిధ్యము విషయమై చేసిన సవరణ నిరాకరింపబడి
నది. మోంట్సుగారు నిబంధనలను ప్రతిపాదిం
చుచు నిబంధనలు సంపూర్ణములని గాని నవయుగ
సంస్థాపనల కనుకూలములని గాని నటించనని
యును వర్తమాన పరిస్థితుల కనుకూలముగ నున్న
వనియును తెలిపెను. మోంట్సుగారే నిబంధన
లను హృదయపూర్వకముగ సమర్థింపజాలనపుడు
భారతీయు లేవరును సమర్థింపజాలరు. ఇంతటితో
నీ రంగము ముగిసినది. క్రొత్తరంగములు
రాజ్యాంగ మహాకథయం దారంభము గా నున్న
పుడు నిబంధనలకై విచారపడుట ప్రయోజనకము
గాదు.

కన్నూరి రంగయ్యంగారి రాజీనామా

యువరాజుగారి ఆహ్వానసంఘమునందు సభ్యత్వమునకు రంగయ్యంగారు రాజీనామానిచ్చుచు డయరుగారిని ప్రభువులు సమర్థించుటయును మోంఠేగుగారు గంధిమహాత్ముని యాక్షేపించుటయును మొదలగునవి వివాదమును గలిగించినవనియును రాజీనామాకుగారణంబులనియును దెలిపిరి. సహాయ నిరాకరణోద్యమమును జాతీయ నాయకులు కస్తూరి రంగయ్యంగారు ప్రకృషించుట సమయానుకూలముగ నున్నది.

శాంకర్యము ప్రచారము.

(అంధదేశము.)

శివరాత్రి జిల్లా కార్యక్రమ సంఘ కార్యదర్శిగారు మా
విజ్ఞానానికి:

ఎస్. సత్యనారాయణ గారు శిక్షారూప జైల్లో బాండ్లు
సంఖ్యలు 80, 81 క తేదీలలో శిక్షారూపలోను తిరి
వల్లి, లెదరెనిలలో ఆగస్టు 1 క తేదీనను మద్యపదార్థంలో ఆగస్టు
2 క తేదీనను ఉచితాధ్యయనం నిర్వహించి శిక్షారూపలో 81 క తే
దీన జరగనున్న సభకు ప్రేయత ఎస్. ప్రేయతాధ్యయనం గారు
అధ్యక్షత వహించెదరు.

చెన్నపురి మిలవాదుల సంఘము:— మిలవాదుల సంఘము ఈ సంవత్సరమున దివానుబహదూరు గోవిందరావుగారి కింద (1000 రంత్రి) వార్షికము:— (తరువుల గురించి) దివాను విషయము జరిగిన తరువులను మదరాసు మిలవాదులకు వివరించి, అక్కడనుండి కలిగినది. (తరువుల గురించి) తిరిగిరావలసిన, బ్రిటిషు స్వాధీనమునందు దివానును తప్పక చూడను.

గోదావరి పుష్కరములు:—ఈ పుష్కర సందర్భమున, తేనెన ఏర్పాటులలో, (1) నీటి కొరతలలో నీరు సరిగా నష్టము కాకుండుట, (2) సమాచారపు కచ్చేరీలోని యుజ్జోగము, సరిగా తనిచేయుటకు (3) పుష్కరసౌకర్యము సమానుననున్న గోదావరి ప్రేమనలో రైతును ఆహారపోవుట (4) రైల్వే బయోతేజ కాలములను విమోచనమునకు తెలియజేయుట మున్నగు కష్టములచే ప్రజలు మిక్కిలి బాధపడుచున్నారని వంగల ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారి వాసి

రహాలా ఉద్యోగుల వేతనాభివృద్ధి:—రహాలా కాశీ
 లోని పోస్టుమన్ మున్నగు క్రిందితరగతి వసవారల వేతనాభి
 వృద్ధిని గురించియు రైల్వేయమెంట్ సర్వీసు, పోస్టల్ రన్నుల
 వేతనాభివృద్ధిని గురించియు రహాలా సంఘమవారు చేసిన
 నిపారణులపై శ్రభుత్వమువారు పుత్రతప్తులను ప్రకటించిరి.
 పై విషయములను గురించి శ్రభుత్వమువారు నడియైన తీర్మాన
 మును తయారుచేయుచున్నారు. కొద్దికాలములో అది ప్రచు
 రింపబడును. పోస్టుల సంఘమవారి నిపారణుల ప్రకారము
 వైన ఉదహరింపబడిన క్రింది తరగతి వసవారల వేతనము
 అభివృద్ధి చేయుటకు శ్రభుత్వమువారు నమ్మకించిరిన జనులకు
 తెలియజరచడ మైనది. రహాలా గుమాస్తాలు రైల్వేమెయిలు
 సర్వీసు, పోస్టల్, తదితర ఉద్యోగస్థుల యొక్కయు వేత
 నాభివృద్ధిని గురించి సంఘమవారి నిపారణులకొరకు శ్రభు
 త్వమువారు నిరీక్షించుచున్నారు. వేతనము అభివృద్ధిచేయు
 టకును, పోస్టు, టెలిగ్రాఫుకాపులలోని కురికొన్ని కార్యముల
 నిమిత్తమును ఒక కొటిరూపాయలకు వైన ముదింపువేయబడి
 నది. కావున ఇనల్పాండు పొట్టితేరేట్లు ఎక్కువ చేయబడు
 నని భారతశ్రభుత్వమువారు హెచ్చరించుచున్నారు.

हिन्दीप्रचार, హిందీ, చారము.

3

प्रिय पाठकों! आपलोग हिन्दी सीखनेको चाहेंतो, आजसेही कोशिश करना चाहिये. कलसे कायदे, अर्थात् १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. कायदे. १९५६ ई. कोशिश करेंगे ऐसा समझना उचित नहीं है. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. से. क्योंकि कल कभी नहीं आता. और ऐसा समझना १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. एक तरहकी बुराई भी है. इससे आपलोगों से १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. यही प्रार्थना करते हैं कि आप अलसीनहीं बनें. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. इस विषयमें एक पुरानी कहानी भी है. वह १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. आपको सुना देता हूं. सुनिये. बनारसमें कन्हैया १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. लाल नामक एक बनिया रहताथा. वह तो बड़े १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. बुद्धिमान और तेजस्वीभी हैं. पर इसमें १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. यह एकबड़ा दोषथा. वह सभी काम कलकरेंगे १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. और परसू करेंगे कहके अलसी माफिक पड़ा. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. रहता है. एकदिन उन्होंने एकमहजनीकेपास, १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. एक हजाररूपय्या क्रणकोलेलिया. महजनीभी १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. न्याजकी आशासे उनको क्रणदिया. पर, हमारे १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. सेठजी बड़ाअलस. उन्होंने 'आज क्रणको सफा १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. करेंगे कहतेकहते तीनचार साल चलाया. महा १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. जनीने अपने रूपय्याके वास्ते सेठके ऊपर १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. अभियोग चलाया. और कानूनके अनुसार १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. सेठजीका स्वत्व सब अपना स्वाधीन लेलिया. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. सेठजीको यसी दुरवस्था आनेकी क्या मतलबहै? १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. अलसीपन नही है? इसवास्ते हमलोग कहते हैं १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. कि, 'कल कभीनहीं आता.' कल जोजो अपना १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. करना है वहवह आजही करना चाहिये. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई. १९५६ ई.

తెలుగు అర్థము.

ప్రియ పాఠకులారా! మీరు హిందీ అభ్యసించ గోరిన
నో నేటినుండియే యత్నింపవలయును. తేజవీనుండి యత్నిం
చెడ వని తలంచుట యవధియు కాదు. ఏలయునగా శత్రు
అనునది ఎప్పుటికిని రాదు. మణియు నిట్లు తలంచుట ఒకవిధి
మగు చెడుగు. కనుక మిమ్ము నిట్లు ప్రార్థించుము తాము
సోమరులు కారాదు. ఈ విషయమున ఒక ప్రాతకథకూడ
కలదు. దానిని మీరు వినిపించెదము. వినుడు కాసీయందు
కన్మయ్య లాలని ఒకకోమటి యుండెను. ఆతడు బుద్ధిమం
తుడును తేజస్వీయును. కాని ఆతనియం దిదియొక దోషము
కలదు. సమస్తకార్యములను శేపని ఎల్లుండని చేయక సోమరి
వలె పడియుండును. ఒకనాడు ఆతడు ఒక మహాజనియొద్ద
ఒక వేంకటాపాయలను అప్పుకైకొనియెను. మహాజనుడును
వడ్డీ ఆకాశేత ఇచ్చెను. ఆకోమటి, అప్పును 'నేడు తీర్చును' అని
చెప్పుచు చెప్పుచు మూడు వారైండు గడపెను. మహాజని తన
దూపాయలకై ఆనెట్టి వైని వ్యాజ్యముచేసెను. లాను అనున
రించి నెట్టియొక్క ఆస్తివంతను తనవశము చేసికొనెను. నెట్టి
గారికి ఇట్టి దురవస్థ వచ్చుటకు కారణమేమి? సోమరితనము
కాదా? కనుకనే మే మనుచున్నాము 'తేపు అనునది ఎప్పు
టికిని రానేరదు' తేపు ఏయేపని చేయవలయునో దానిని
నేడే చేయవలయును.

వ్యాపారము, ధరలు.

ప్రభుత్వము నిజమయిన బంగారమును విక్రయించుటకును బంగార వ్యాపారమును బంగారమును కొనుగోలుకొనుటకును (ప్రభుత్వము గతవారమునకు రూ 22-0-11 కంటే 12,50,000 కంటేయు; బంగారమును విక్రయించినది. ఆగష్టు 4 వ తేదీన లెక్క, 12,50,000 కంటేయు బంగారమును విక్రయించినది.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'బంగారము మేలికా, నేడునూ వ్యాపారము 1.5 రూ 23-0-0', 'ఇంగ్లీషు 22-12-0', 'బొంబాయి టంకా 22-0-0'.

వీరువారికి వారసత్వము.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-18', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-10', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-11', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-2-0', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 100 1 రూ 101-0-0'.

ఆగష్టు 19 వ తేదీన వ్యాపారము 1, 14 వ తేదీనకు 12,50,000 కంటేయును చొప్పున బంగారము విక్రయించినది. ప్రభుత్వము బంగారమును విక్రయించుటకును బంగారమును కొనుగోలుకొనుటకును (ప్రభుత్వము గతవారమునకు రూ 22-0-11 కంటే 12,50,000 కంటేయు; బంగారమును విక్రయించినది. ఆగష్టు 4 వ తేదీన లెక్క, 12,50,000 కంటేయు బంగారమును విక్రయించినది.

లోహములు.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-18', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-10', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-11', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-2-0', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 100 1 రూ 101-0-0'.

కావలసినవి.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-18', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-10', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-11', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-2-0', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 100 1 రూ 101-0-0'.

మొదటి.

బొంబాయి యందు సిరాకి ముగియగలముది. అయితే బొంబాయి తయారు చేయబడిన ధర వివరములు తెలియజేసి, బొంబాయి మొదటి ముగియగలముది.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-18', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-10', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-11', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-2-0', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 100 1 రూ 101-0-0'.

గతవారమునకు బట్టలసిరాకి కొంతయైనది. బట్టలసిరాకి ధరలు (మొదటివారి నుండి. ఇండియానుండి సిరాకి తయారు చేయబడిన ధర వివరములు తెలియజేసి, బొంబాయి మొదటి ముగియగలముది.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-18', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-10', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-11', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-2-0', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 100 1 రూ 101-0-0'.

గవర్నమెంటు వ్యవహారములు.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-18', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-10', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-11', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-2-0', 'మొదటి వారసత్వము 100 1 రూ 101-0-0'.

ప్రభుత్వము ప్రకటించిన కొత్త ఆదేశములు. 18 కొత్త ఆదేశములు ప్రకటించినవి.

బొంబాయి మేరుమార్కెట్టు

వాటాబ ధరములు.

బొంబాయి, జూలై 24:- నిన్నటి రోజు బాటాబ మేరుమార్కెట్టు ధరలలోకి మేరు బాటాబ (బాటాబ మేరుమార్కెట్టు. మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-18, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-10, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-11, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-2-0, మొదటి వారసత్వము 100 1 రూ 101-0-0.

మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-18, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-10, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-11, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-2-0, మొదటి వారసత్వము 100 1 రూ 101-0-0.

బొంబాయి, జూలై 25:- నిన్నటి బాటాబ మేరుమార్కెట్టు ధరలలోకి మేరు బాటాబ (బాటాబ మేరుమార్కెట్టు. మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-18, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-10, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-11, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-2-0, మొదటి వారసత్వము 100 1 రూ 101-0-0.

మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-18, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-10, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-11, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-2-0, మొదటి వారసత్వము 100 1 రూ 101-0-0.

నగదు వ్యాపారము.

బొంబాయి, జూలై 25:- నగదు వ్యాపారములో మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-18, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-10, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-11, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-2-0, మొదటి వారసత్వము 100 1 రూ 101-0-0.

ప్రకటించినవి ప్రకటించినవి. మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-18, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-10, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-11, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-2-0, మొదటి వారసత్వము 100 1 రూ 101-0-0.

మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-18, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-10, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-11, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-2-0, మొదటి వారసత్వము 100 1 రూ 101-0-0.

మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-18, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-10, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-11, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-2-0, మొదటి వారసత్వము 100 1 రూ 101-0-0.

కావలసినవి

మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-18, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-10, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-11, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-2-0, మొదటి వారసత్వము 100 1 రూ 101-0-0.

కావలసినవి

మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-18, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-10, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-1-11, మొదటి వారసత్వము 0-2-0, మొదటి వారసత్వము 100 1 రూ 101-0-0.

కస్తూరి రంగయ్యంగారి రాజీనామా:—హిందూ ప్రతి
బాధితులకు కస్తూరి రంగయ్యంగారు వెన్న యువరాజుగారి
అహ్వన సంఘాధ్యక్షులగు వెల్లింగడన్ ప్రభువుగారి కొక
ప్రభుత్వ బ్రాయము యీ క్రింది విధముగ తెలియజేసిరి:
వెన్న ఎంటర్ ప్రైస్ మెంటు కమిటీనుండి నేను వాణిజ్యత్వ
మును కదలుకొనుచున్నాను. అందు నేను ఆమెంటర్ ప్రైస్
దగా నుండవలసి. వంజాయి యువకులకు గురించి ఏమై
ప్రభువుగారు గానించిన తీవ్రపాటుమును ప్రభువులందఱకు
సమ్మతించి అవలంబించుటయు, అట్టి అభిప్రాయమునే
యీ కేసులోని అండ్లములును, అండ్లముల నారములును
తెలియిచ్చి యుండుటయు, వాణిజ్యత్వ కదలిక రాజీనామా
యిచ్చుటకు కారణభూతములైన వని నేను చెప్పుచున్నాను.
మరియు, వెన్న యువరాజుగారి అహ్వనమున మృతము మహా
త్మరంగిగారి కులహస్తైకావరాజుని చెప్పిన ముంటేరుగారి అభి
ప్రాయమును. నేను అంగీకరింపవలసి, మరియు మహాత్మ
రంగిగారివై ముంటేరు, స్వీయ ప్రభువుగార్లు కాదున్న సభ
యును, ప్రభువుల కథలను గానించిన దూషణలు ఎంత
మృతమును, తగినది కానియు వోటికి రక్షింపబడి వలెనని
యు నేను గట్టిగా చెప్పుటను.

శ్రీ తత్సాధికారమును కల్పించుట.

తెహరను నుండి టైమ్స్ పత్రికకు వచ్చిన తంత్రివార్త
 లుండిట్లున్నది. — రోమా లోనున్న సారథీకమంత్రి మాస్కోకు

24 వ తేదీని వ. అండ్ కీ, "కొరియా" అను స్థానము
పాపము తీసికొని గం 2-40 కి బాంబాయినుండి బయలు
దేసెను.

బంగారం అమ్మకము:—21 వ తేదీన అమ్మబడిన 21 క.
 బంగారం అమ్మకములో కులం 22-0-2 లకును అంకణ పైన
 పెట్టుకొనబడిన పెండ్రున్నాయి అంగీకరింపబడినది. 2.
 క్లెయిన్-రే 1000 కులముల బంగారమును కొరినవారి పెండ్రు
 కూడ కులము 22-0-1 కుకును అంగీకరింపబడినది. మొత్త
 మిద 1,295,500 కులముల బంగారము అమ్మబడినది.
 మరియు మొత్తము మిద కులం 22-0-11 కుకును పెండ్రు
 అంగీకరింపబడినది. రాజీవు అమ్మకమునందు 1,250,000 కుల
 ముల బంగారము అమ్మబడును. పెండ్రు అగడ్త 4 వ తేదీ
 రోజున్నా చువరకు తీసుకొనబడును. కులం 15-14-10 గూ
 డులకు తక్కువ యైన పెండ్రు అంగీకరింపబడవు.

Anarchy in Ireland.

Discussion in Commons. 19
New Legislation Proposed. 10

LONDON, July 22.

The situation in Ireland was discussed in the House of Commons this evening. On the vote for the Chief Secretary's salary, Mr. T. P. O'Connor said that Ireland was steadily descending into an abyss of anarchy and chaos. Nobody had done more to create the Extremist party than Sir E. Carson. He suggested that it was the Ulster movement that swayed the vacillating German mind in favour of war. Sir E. Carson replied that he believed this to be an unmitigated lie, and proceeded to defend Ulster's determination to resist being ground under the heels of murderous assassins. He declared that the British Government has been entirely beaten in three-quarters of Ireland. He demanded vigorous measures against the treasonable institutions which the Sinn Fein were establishing.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, replying, said that 57 arrests had been made in Belfast, and more would be necessary. He said he would ask the House to pass certain legislation as soon as possible. The Government had introduced a Criminal Injuries Bill, which would enable them to intercept every grant from the Exchequer to any person in authority in Ireland who was acting illegally. The action of every Council and other public authority was being examined. The most drastic action would be taken to uphold the authority of the Crown. Another bill would establish a tribunal superseding the course which had failed in their function at the recent Assizes, owing to the absence of jurors, who were intimidated by the reign of the revolver. He would also submit a bill enabling the Lord Lieutenant to establish a tribunal to deal quickly with every criminal offence committed in Ireland. He referred to the widespread terrorism which prevented the people giving evidence in cases, and the difficulties in the way of laying charges. But under the legislation proposed, it would be possible to mete out punishment in proven cases more adequate to the crime.

Mr. Hamar Greenwood's Concluding Speech.

LONDON, July 24.

The following is the conclusion of discussion in the Commons on the Irish situation on the evening of July 22nd. Mr. Hamar Greenwood, continuing, said that in the meantime any decision of a Sinn Fein Court was illegal and would be upset as soon as possible. He denied that there was any coercion in Ireland. No soldier was there except to preserve life and order. (Cheers). The people of Ireland were terrorised by a few. It was Government's duty to break that terror and to give Irish people a chance to voice their real views. He continued:—The situation is bad and it may grow worse, because the forces of the Crown are asserting Government's authority. I regret to say that the House of the United Kingdom must brace itself to face a bitter period in Irish history. There will be determined organised attempt to establish Irish Republic by means of murder and intimidation. That attempt will not be abandoned without a struggle. He asserted that it could be defeated by the united determination of all parties and creeds resolutely to oppose such savage methods. He extended invitation for representatives from every quarter to voice their views as regards the best way of settling the question of Saving Ireland from Ruin. Mr. Hamar Greenwood then concluded his telling speech with an appeal to House for united support. (Loud cheers.)

Nationalist's Motion Rejected.

LONDON, July 24.

In the House of Commons to-night the Nationalist motion to reduce the Chief Secretary for Ireland's salary was rejected by 181 votes to 42.

Dominion Home Rule and Ireland.

LONDON, July 24.

The *Times* states that the proposals tantamount to granting Dominion Home Rule in Southern Provinces of Ireland have been placed before the Government from various quarters, under which the Southern Provinces would be free to govern themselves provided they remained an integral part of the British Empire and the defence would be left in the hands of the Imperial Government. There would be no customs or excise or financial restrictions. Ulster would be free to remain either part of Britain or accept similar arrangements as that granted to Southern Provinces. Official quarters believe that nothing save clear demonstration of British goodfaith can convince the bulk of the Irish of the British sincerity.

Extensive Rioting in Ballymacarrett.

LONDON, July 24.

The Unionist clubs in Belfast have decided to appoint patrols to assist the authorities in protection of life and property in affected areas. Extensive rioting started in Ballymacarrett district late last night. The mob attacked the Catholic Church. The troops after giving warning fired repeated volleys into the crowd. There were numerous casualties. The Death Roll in Belfast now numbers 15. Apart from the isolated looting there has been no recrudescence of disturbances. The Police and Military are maintaining firm control.

Rioting in Belfast.

LONDON, July 2c.

Rioting in Belfast was carried on until three O'clock this morning when order was restored. Ten were killed last night bringing the death roll, since the start of riots on Wednesday to 13 and the number of wounded between 200 and 300.

Belfast Town Hall Announcement.

LONDON, July 23.

An announcement was made from the old Town Hall, Belfast that Lieut. Col. W. B. Spender, formerly the Chief Staff Officer in Ulster Volunteer force, has taken over the command of the loyalists and has requested a report from each battalion in force.

Further Rioting of Terrific Violence.

LONDON, July 23.

Further rioting of terrific violence occurred in Belfast last night and there was continuous firing between the rival crowds. The Military in Falls Road district were roughly handled and returned the fire. Three persons were killed, including Brother Morgan, member of the Redemptorist order, who was struck by a stray shot. A number of people were seriously wounded in Newtownards district. Crowds

Trade Union Congress.

Deputation to the Premier.
Labour Scheme of Home Rule.

LONDON, July 24.

Official report of deputation of the Trade Union Congress to Premier to present Congress resolutions on the subject of Ireland shows that Lloyd George replying to the spokesman Thomas said that Labour's scheme of Home Rule was truncated Dominion Home Rule. It was idle to discuss such matter except with somebody able to deliver the goods and the deputation was not. He saw no sign that Sinn Fein was prepared to discuss anything except absolute independence which could not be discussed.

Thomas declared that the bridge between the two extremes of Irish opinion could be found through a Parliamentary Committee of Trade Union Congress and Irish Parliamentary Committee.

Lloyd George replied, "you may know more than I do. I am convinced that things on the other side are going to become very much worse and very much sterner. We cannot allow this to go on and therefore anybody, anxious for peace must act quickly."

After further discussion, Thomas said they would again get into touch with Irish Trade Union Congress. He appealed to the Government not to make mistake of ignoring that body as unrepresentative, saying that, if Government made a deal with the Irish Labour Party, they would solve question.

Russia and England.

On the subject of Poland, Thomas demanded frank recognition of Russian Government and asked whether Government were prepared to enter into negotiations with Russia immediately.

Lloyd George said: "No. We shall invite them here to discuss in the first place, peace with Eastern Europe and once such discussions begin they are very apt to end in clearing up all misunderstandings."

MATRIMONIAL.

LONDON, July 22.

The Amritsar V. C. Captain J. G. Smith, was married at Brompton Oratory to-day to Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dundas, of Lahore. General and Mrs. Dyer and Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer were present. Captain Smith is Brigade Major, in the 15th Sikhs.

Military Awards.

LONDON, July 22.

The *London Gazette* announce the following awards in recognition of valuable services in connection with military operations within the Indian Empire or the territories adjacent thereto:—

C. B. E.—Lieut.-Col. R. B. Abbec, Major L. E. Burne, C. B. E. Majors G. L. Farrant, H. D. Marshall, W. B. White Captains A. S. Shah, W. M. Greer, D. V. O'Malley, G. E. Scott, Lieut. C. G. Kaymount.

M. B. E.—Lieut. Commander H. P. Hughes-Hallett Capt. J. H. Copeland, Lieutenants V. A. Beaman, G. D. Waluer, E. J. Wilkinson. There are, also a large number of men mentioned in despatches.

The King on 24th received the Indian orderly officers prior to their departure. His Majesty decorated Colonel McConashy with Royal Victorian Order and each of the officers with Indian medal of the same Order.

Wireless Telephone Wonders.

Concert Given at 600 Miles.

LONDON, July 22.

Interesting experiments in wireless telephony are proceeding in connection with the voyage of the liner "Victorian," conveying the members of the Empire Press Conference to Canada. Continuous telephonic communication has been established between the Victorian and the wireless station at Chelmsford, and a wireless concert was given from Chelmsford in the first class lounge of the vessel when she was six hundred miles to the west. The Victorian is also provided with the morning and evening editions of the newspapers, for the first time in the history of ocean travel. It is expected that the Victorian, which left Liverpool at night on the 20th, will be in telephonic communication with St. John's to-night.

Obituary.

LONDON, July 22.

Death of W. K. Vanderbilt is announced.

Announcement is made of the death of Mrs. Cornwallis West who was condemned by a committee of inquiry for trying to influence the War Office to injure the career of an young officer in 1917.

fought with the utmost violence, armed with sticks, stones and revolvers. The Catholic Chapel was wrecked. After extreme provocation the military fired and there were numerous casualties. French and Macready have arrived in London, whither they have been summoned, for consultation with the Cabinet as to future measures to restore order in Ireland. A later message says that firing continued in Falls Road district in early morning. The military were compelled to use machineguns against rioters and casualties so far are not known.

Quiet in Belfast.

LONDON, July 25.

Apart from a few skirmishes, last night was quiet in Belfast. There have been no further admissions to hospital. Seventeen persons have been arrested in connection with looting.

Sir E. Carson's Appeal for Peace and Order.

LONDON, July 23.

Sir E. Carson has sent a message to Belfast earnestly hoping that all Unionists there will assist the authorities to quell the disturbances and restore peace.

Poland and Russia.

Poland Requests for Peace.
Soviet Accepts Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, July 24.

Bolshevik wireless states that Poland's request for peace negotiations has been accepted and Soviet commanders have been ordered to arrange peace negotiations.

Poland an Economic Bridge Between Germany and Russia.

LONDON, July 24.

BERLIN.—Kopp, Soviet representative in Berlin, has declared that Russians would in no circumstances invade Germany. Russia did not desire to impose the Soviet system in Poland which must form an economic bridge between Germany and Russia.

Poland's Note to Moscow for Peace.

LONDON, July 23.

Poland has despatched notes to Moscow and to the Soviet army headquarters, formally applying for armistice with a view to peace.

British Reply to Soviet's Note.

LONDON, July 23.

It is understood that British reply to Soviet note points out that Britain has advised Poland to make request for Armistice and expresses belief that Soviet will grant Peace on fair terms. It waives previous British suggestion for a conference in London between representatives of Soviet and Border states. Note does not mention Wrangel.

Bolsheviks Invade Poland.

Hungarian Governments Offer.

LONDON, July 23.

Bolsheviks have now invaded Poland proper. War Office reports that Bolshevik right wing has occupied Seley, town northwest of Grodno, about thirty miles east of German frontier. Bolsheviks are reported to have captured Grodno and also Bielestok. Bolshevik line in the centre bends back considerably to east, but in south Bolsheviks have forced passage of the rivers Styr and Zbrucz and entered East Galicia. It is reported in Paris that Hungarian Government has offered military aid to Entente against Bolsheviks.

Poles Occupy Grodno.

LONDON, July 24.

WARSAW.—Official Communiqué reports that after desperate struggle Poles have occupied forts of Grodno and enemy has evacuated the town. Enemy attempt to force passage of Niemen near Dubno has been driven back. Operations south of Pripet are developing favourably.

Polish Evacuation of Grodno Confirmed.

LONDON, July 23.

WARSAW.—A communiqué confirms the Polish evacuation of Grodno, and also Slonim. The Bolsheviks have crossed the river Niemen.

Assistance to Polish Army.

LONDON, July 23.

PARIS.—Speaking in the Senate, Mr. Millerand said that the British and French commissions which had been sent to Warsaw would report what assistance the Polish army demanded. He added that we were determined to do every thing possible to help our ally.

Bolshevik Capture of Slonim.

LONDON, July 24.

WARSAW.—Military optimism is justified by the situation at the front which has improved. The Southern army has remained steadfast despite five days continuous attacks. A Polish communiqué states that the Bolsheviks have captured Slonim. The Poles have repulsed the attempt to cross Pripet marshes.

Bolshevist Force Defeated by Persian Gendarmerie.

LONDON, July 24.

A message from Teheran states that Bolshevik force from Enzeli landed at Bundergaz in South East Caspian but was defeated by the Persian Gendarmerie and compelled to return to boats and depart for Enzeli.

American Presidential Candidates.

LONDON, July 23.

LINCOLN (NEBRASKA).—Mr. Bryan having declined the Prohibitionist nomination as Presidential candidate, the Prohibitionist Convention has nominated Professor Aaron Watkins of Ohio, who has several times been a candidate for Vice-Presidency. Thus all the three Presidential candidates come from Ohio.

American Exports.

LONDON, July 23.

WASHINGTON.—Exports for the past year are valued at \$111000000 dollars and imports at \$239000000 dollars. Both are records, respective increases over previous year being \$79000000 and \$2143000000.

Emir Feisul Accepts French Ultimatum.

LONDON, July 23.

It is now confirmed beyond doubt that Emir Feisul has accepted the French ultimatum. It is understood that, although the French troops are enroute for Aleppo, the march towards the Damascus is not a part of their programme. There is no news up to the present of any conflict.

French Proceed to Occupy Damascus.

LONDON, July 25.

PARIS.—Telegram from Beirut says, that, in consequence of Syrian troops attacking small French garrison holding pass from Homs to Tripoli, French are proceeding to occupy Damascus, advance which was suspended on condition, that French forces were not attacked. French after long fight routed Emir Feisul's forces, in mountains, between plains of Bekaa and Damascus.

League of Nations. The Question of Mandates. Lord Curzon's Statement in Lords.

LONDON, July 23.

In the House of Lords replying to an enquiry by Lord Pasfield as to how far the Covenant of the League of Nations had become operative, Lord Curzon referred to the painful crippling of the League sustained in defection of the United States its real sponsor. No effort should be spared to induce the reversal of that decision. The number of applications for admissions would be placed before the Assembly meeting in November in Geneva. He stated that great difficulty had arisen in settling the class of mandates relating to the Ex-German territories in Africa and the Pacific Islands. Question had arisen with France as regards the Cameroon and the Togoland and with Japan as regards the Pacific Islands. The mandates had up to the present not been submitted to the League because of the desire to obtain unanimity. He hoped that would be reached shortly after which reference would be made under the terms of the Covenant. Lord Curzon denied that the Government was not serious regarding the League. There was no cause for disappointment or despair about its future. A career of real practical utility lay before it. He emphasised that in Mesopotamia and Palestine we had acted on the principle that the wishes of the communities concerned must be the principle consideration in the selection of the mandatory and there was no evidence that the inhabitants of either country wished other mandatory than Britain. We had made most earnest efforts to learn the real mind of the inhabitants of Mesopotamia. The difficulty was that they could not make up their minds as to what form of independence they wanted.

Future Administration of Mesopotamia.

LONDON, July 23.

Sir Percy Cox has arrived in London to consult the Government regarding the future administration of Mesopotamia.

Annexation of Eupen and Malmedy Districts by Belgium.

LONDON, July 24.

BRUSSELS.—As a result of the plebiscite under the Treaty of Versailles only 270 including 200 German officials voted against annexation of Eupen and Malmedy districts by Belgium. The voters numbered 35736.

Termination of war with Austria.

LONDON, July 23.

The Order-in-Council fixes July 16th as the date of termination of war with Austria.

(Associated Press.)

The Dyer Controversy. Calcutta Sheriff's Appeal.

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Mr. D. Pickford, Sheriff of Calcutta as representative of the citizens of Calcutta, has made an appeal to drop the Dyer controversy because of its effect on racial feeling. He says these utterances tend to lead to racial animosity, lasting bitterness, destruction of co-operative effort, arrest of progress and perhaps who knows, may in near or distant future cause bloodshed when otherwise bloodshed might not be. It is deplorable that this bitter wrangle should continue when it can do no vestige of good to any of those who are parties to it whatever their opinions on the merits of the case may be.

THE DYER FUND.

"A Loyal Parsi's" Donation.

BOMBAY, July 24.

The European Association has issued to press the copy of a letter from a prominent Indian gentleman who wishes to remain anonymous and who subscribes himself as A Loyal Parsi enclosing a draft on London for £ 100 towards Dyer Fund. The writer of the letter states that prompt and drastic action of General Dyer saved India for Indians. Hence his subscription.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Gandhi's Advice Solicited.

DELHI, July 24.

Mr. Shankerlal, Secretary, Home Rules League Delhi and Maulana Arif Hasvi, Secretary, Khilafat Workers League, Delhi, have sent the following telegram to Mr. Gandhi to-day "Application of Seditious Meetings Act to Delhi for three months ending 25th July was wholly unjustifiable. But notwithstanding one public meeting were held during this period. The application of the Act is extended further for three months. This is regarded intolerable, unjust and insulting. Some persons ready to mark protest by breaking law. Will you allow it?"

Professor Ruchi Ram.

His letter to the Government Secretary.

BOMBAY, July 23.

Professor Ruchi Ram Sabani, M. A. F. C. S., retired Professor of the Government College, Lahore, has relinquished his title of Rai Sahib. In a letter to the Chief Secretary, Government of the Punjab, he writes that he feels compelled by circumstances to relinquish his title, and he is sending by registered post the Sanad and medal thereof. It is well known to many friends, he says, that I never attached much importance to my title. I never directly or indirectly asked for it. Since the happenings of last year I have always felt my title more as an embarrassment than anything else. This feeling has been deepened by the failure of the Honour Committee, the Government of India and His Majesty's Government to do simple justice to the sorely afflicted people of the province. The fact that the leaders of the Khilafat movement made a request to me to give it up as a token of their sympathy with the movement has finally induced me to take the step I am now taking. In this connection I should like to explain, as I have explained to my Muslim friends, that I am not in favour of non-co-operation. The relinquishment of my title is therefore not one of the stages of non-co-operation. It is simply a mark of my practical sympathy with their just grievances.

Turkey and Peace. Turkey's Intention to Sign Peace Treaty.

LONDON, July 23.

A Constantinople message to the Times says that the Government intends to telegraph to Rehid Bey in Paris instructing him to inform the powers that Turkey will sign the peace treaty and the delegates Doctor Riazat, Tewfik and Hadi Pasha will start for Paris as soon as possible.

Crown Council Votes for Signing.

LONDON, July 24.

The Times learns from Constantinople that the Crown Council has voted in favour of signature of the peace terms.

Prince of Wales Tour in India.

LONDON, July 22.

HOBART.—Prince of Wales has returned from Launceston receiving inhabitants on route. He is recovering from attack of Laryngitis. Rescuer will sail for Sydney on 25th instant.

LONDON, July 23.

The Prince of Wales is due to reach Bombay on November 21st. His tour will last until April 2nd 1921.

LONDON, July 24.

SYDNEY.—Rescuer with Prince of Wales on board has arrived here and the Prince is now starting for a tour in Queensland.

Graeco-Nationalist Artillery Duels.

LONDON, July 23.

A Greek communique, dealing with the military operations in Thrace on July 11st reports seven hour Graeco-Nationalist artillery duels at Kuleli, Burgas and Karagatch where the enemy attack on the Greek right wing was repulsed.

Banquet to Indian Princes in England.

LONDON, July 24.

Government are giving banquet on July 29th to the Indian Princes now in England. Mr. Montagu will preside and the Premier will be present.

ousting Britain from Egypt.

The Existence of a Worldwide Organisation.

Important Disclosures in Rahman Bey's Case.

LONDON, July 24.

CAIRO.—Case in which Abdel Rahman Bey, Local Secretary of Egyptian Nationalist Delegation and twenty-eight others are accused of conspiracy, is taking the form of a great state trial dealing with the whole question of nationalist organisations. Public prosecutor dramatically disclosed contents of documents which had been seized showing the existence of world wide organisation with the object of ousting Britain from Egypt.

Items in Brief.

NEWYORK.—Shamrock is reported to be slightly damaged, shifting beam having forced two rivets.

Paser and Mointesk, who left Singapore en route for Australia, landed on the island of Banka. They are left for Kalidjati on 22nd.

A Teheran telegram to the Times says that the Persian Minister in Rome is apparently unwilling to proceed to Moscow and the mission has now been entrusted to Mushavver-el-Mamelik, the Persian Ambassador in Constantinople.

LONDON, July 23.

BAGDAD.—The sick and wounded were evacuated from Rumaila on the 20th and on the following day the garrison withdrew. Communication with Kala is interrupted. All was quiet during the withdrawal of the column from Rumaila.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A Smart Capture.

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

A very smart capture of a number of sepoys who intended to commit dacoity at Khaga was effected by the Contonment Police of Allahabad, with the aid of Mr. Gilbert of the Keelworth Hotel. The sepoys belonged to the Rajputs, and went to Mr. Gilbert, who lets out motor cars on hire. Here they settled for a car for Rs. 40 for five hours from 8 P.M. to 1 A.M. Mr. Gilbert had his suspicions about the Major requiring a car at such an unusual hour. The sepoys, instead of coming for the car at 8, came at 10 P.M., and this confirmed Mr. Gilbert's suspicions that the car was not wanted by the Major. He followed the sepoys in his own car after they had proceeded a certain distance. They told the chauffeur that they were going to commit a dacoity, and wanted to purchase his silence by offering him a handsome reward out of the plunder. The driver said he had not sufficient petrol to last for five hours. The sepoys agreed to send back the car to the garage to replenish the petrol supply, and waited at a certain spot. Meanwhile Mr. Gilbert informed the Contonment Police and was on his way to the barracks of the 7th Rajputs, taking along with him some policemen, and when his car came near the spot where the sepoys were waiting, the latter attempted to board it, thinking that it was the same car that had gone to fetch petrol. The policeman inside attempted to arrest the sepoys, but the latter, who were armed with rifles, resisted arrest and showed fight. Meanwhile another car full of policemen arrived, overpowered the sepoys and effected their arrest.

They were taken to the Officer in Charge of the Division, who ordered them to be put in the lockup. It is understood that the sepoys will be tried by a Military court.

Commercial.

Franco-British Oil Agreement.

LONDON, July 23.

The Franco-British oil agreement now published provides that, in Rumania, two governments will support their respective nationals with a view to the acquisition of the former German oil interests and other concessions, all shares in the former being half French and half British. In Rumania the two governments will support their respective nationals in acquiring concessions. In Mesopotamia, France will receive 50 per cent of the Government output at market rates or 25 per cent of the shares in private companies. The agreement also provides for the construction of pipe lines for transportation of oil through French sphere to the Mediterranean. In North Africa and other French colonies, France will give facilities to Franco-British groups, British giving corresponding advantages in British Crown colonies.

COTTON MARKET.

LONDON, July 23.

NEW YORK.—Cotton touched the record price of 43 3/4 owing to the inability of traders to deliver, in consequence of the railroad congestion.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Bombay Share Market.

BOMBAY, July 23.

Mill shares opened quiet at about yesterday's closing rates, and showed a slight steadiness, which gradually wore out. Business was on a limited scale and for the most part a dull feeling prevailed. The miscellaneous section and Banks were easy. Jupiter Insurance, quoted at par till yesterday, was at five rupees discount to-day. The following were the closing quotations:—Ahmedabad Advance Rs. 2,500; Bombay Cotton, Rs. 1,230; Bombay Dyeing, Rs. 3,610; Central India, Rs. 5,300; Century, Rs. 1,187; Colaba Land, Rs. 3,211; Crescent, Rs. 637; Currimbhoy, Rs. 1,220; David, Rs. 1,693; Fazulbhoy, Rs. 1,753; Finlay, Rs. 1,355; Indian Bleaching, Rs. 230; Indore Malwa, Rs. 627; Kohinoor, Rs. 3,530; New Great, Rs. 1,060; Pearl, Rs. 1,225; Simplex, Rs. 877; Shapurjee, Rs. 425; Swadeshi, Rs. 5,390; Swan, Rs. 1,360; Miscellaneous:—Alcock, Rs. 835; Bombay Tramway, Rs. 990; British Burma Petroleum, Rs. 15-8; Bundi Cement, Rs. 45; Indian Cement, Rs. 453; Katni Cement Ordinary, Rs. 285; Deferred, Rs. 1,500; Madan Theatres, Rs. 14; Tata Hydro, 1,111; Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary, Rs. 162; Deferred Rs. 940; Tata Oil Mills, Rs. 340; Central Bank, Rs. 46; Tata Bank, Rs. 37-8; No change in Government Paper and war bonds.

BOMBAY, July 24.

Mill Shares opened this morning at yesterday's closing rates and soon assumed steadiness which lasted till the close. Miscellaneous section and Banks were easy. The following were the closing quotations:—Ahmedabad Advance 2500, Bombay Cotton 1230, Bombay Dyeing 3670, Central India 5320, Century 1235, Colaba Land 3560, Crescent 638, Currimbhoy 1240, David 1655, Fazulbhoy 1788, Finlay 1375, Indian Bleaching 233, Indore Malwa 645, Kohinoor 3580, New Great 1082, Pearl 1240, Simplex 900, Shapurjee 430, Swadeshi 5400, Swan 1375, Miscellaneous:—Alcock 835, Bombay Tramway 993, British Burma Petroleum 15/8, Bundi Cement 45, Indian Cement 485, Katni Cement Ordinary 285, Deferred 1360, Madan Theatres 14/8, New India Assurance 10 (premium), Shivrajpur 32, Tata Hydro 1115, Iron and Steel Ordinary 161, Deferred 947, Tata Oil Mills 343, Central Bank 46, Tata Bank 38, 3 1/2 percent Government Paper 39, War Bonds short dated 99/8, long dated 99/12.

Bombay Money Market.

BOMBAY, July 23.

The pressure for accommodation in the Money Market remains pronounced, although short loans are readily obtainable. There is a general disposition to borrow money for long periods, and for the latter borrowers are paying stiff rates in open market. Discount rates continue steady. The credit market is getting disturbed, since it is locally feared that the Government will withdraw the proceeds of the new loan after the 4th August, as also the proceeds of Reserve Councils sales. A declaration of the Government's financial policy at this time will clear the public apprehension. The exchange market continues firm. On Friday the banks' selling price for Telegraph transfers was quoted at one shilling 11 1/2d. Export bills are few. In the Bullion market the price of the sovereigns has advanced to Rs. 15, 1/4 for spot and Rs. 14 for shipment. There is some tendency in the bazar of buying sovereigns at fancy rates and of hoarding gold. The price of gold has advanced during the week from Rs. 21-11 to Rs. 22 and silver from 98 3/4 to 101. In spite of the advance in New York and Liverpool the local cotton market has kept very quiet, with a distinct downward tendency for all styles. There has been a moderate demand from Europe but the quantities taken up are too small to affect the ruling prices. The local mills, taking advantage of the glutted state of the market are buying only moderately. It is reported that weaving mills are working with a margin of thirty to forty per cent at present on account of the lower level of the exchange as compared with two or three months ago. Manchester piece goods are dear, and thus consumers have to fall back upon locally made goods for use. The course of the local market is difficult to predict. Indian cotton is unprecedently cheap compared to Americans at the present prices, and a material demand from any quarter may cause a sharp advance. The yarn market was quiet in the early part of the week. Later, a steady tone prevailed. Twenty counts of local are quoted at Rs. 1,410. 6 Japanese yarn has improved by a few points. A further improved tone was noticeable during the week in the piecegoods market. Upcountry demands were steadily increasing and better prices were obtained. The uncertainty regarding the exchange and the question whether Manchester prices are likely to decline in the near future were the only factors exercising the dealers' minds. Large transactions, however, were daily passing until yesterday evening, when the Mulji Jetha market, was almost destroyed by fire and water. The dealers' godowns, which are for the most part situated away from the market, are safe, but goods of all kinds kept as samples in the whole sale shops are destroyed. Business on Friday was at a standstill. The extent of the damage is not yet known, as the fire is still smouldering and no one is allowed near the burning shops. Many, it is feared, will be totally ruined, and the future trend of the market will entirely depend upon the position of the merchants after the damage has been ascertained. In the share market business was on a restricted scale. Fluctuations in mill shares were abrupt and violent. During the week bank and insurance shares ruled easy. The miscellaneous section was neglected. Government securities were steady.

Draft Rules of Government of India.

Discussion in Commons.

Mr. Montagu Moves the Resolution.

LONDON, July 23.

Moving the adoption of the Draft Rules of the Government of India Act in Commons, Mr. Montagu described the Rules as a scrupulous but liberal interpretation of the Act. Every effort had been made to expedite proceedings and he wished any amendment necessary to be made, that day, otherwise elections would not occur this year. He did not pretend that the Rules were perfect or comparable to modern system, but when compared with existing arrangements they were, he considered, as good as possible. If a perfect electorate had been working in India from the first then it would have been possible to go far further than last year's Act. He hoped Parliament would be content with making what was designed to be a good start for first ten years. Rules were intended to be supplemented by standing orders in Legislative Councils and Assemblies, and they were therefore in no way complete, but they contained matters which it was thought desirable should not be amended without the consent of the Parliament.

COLONEL WEDGEWOOD.

A SERIES OF AMENDMENTS.

'Imprisonment No Bar'.

Wedgwood moved a series of amendments, practically all of which were negatived. In the first place, he wished to leave out the clause preventing persons sentenced to more than six months imprisonment for criminal offence from standing for Legislative Assemblies, giving as instance many Punjab leaders, who on account of last year's disturbances were sentenced to long terms, some being pardoned, and many sentences being reduced. He considered that these people should be elected, as, if they were outside they might become grave danger to the working of legislature, but inside they would be placed in responsible position.

Montagu pointed out, that if the rule were removed, men throughout India who had been convicted of crimes involving imprisonment or transportation for six months would become eligible for the new Parliament, which it was desired should contain all the best in India.

Amendment was withdrawn.

Madras Rules.

Wedgwood dealing with Madras Rules, objected to the provision that the candidate must be an elector of the province.

Montagu considered that the amendment cut at the whole principle of Communal representation. It did not want to allow somebody from Bombay to appeal to a particular constituency in Madras, because what was desired representation by Madrasites.

Amendment was negatived.

Residential Qualifications in Bombay.

Wedgwood moved removal of residential qualification for election in Bombay declaring it was ridiculous limitation to apply to the most intelligent province in India with the most popular Governor in India.

Montagu said that the Governor of Bombay hoped some day to do without it, but in order to get the best Legislative Council now he wanted it.

Benett agreed that political position in Bombay was somewhat special as a large number of professional classes come from outside and so would be prevented from being elected and he hoped that when the scheme had come into operation these considerations would be remembered.

Amendment was rejected by 122 votes to 21.

Communal Representation.

On another amendment of Wedgwood's, Montagu said that Wedgwood sought to refuse what had already been applied to Madras. He drew attention to the fact that Communal Representation was an expedient, given to India to secure representation, but it was very unfamiliar to Commons. He desired to get away from it if possible. He emphasised that Mohammedans insisted on their privileges with regard to Communal Representation. The whole essence of the principle was to get Mohammedan representation.

Amendment was negatived without division.

Representation for Burmah.

Wedgwood strongly objected to the rule relating to Burmah. He criticised provision for indirect election of Burmese representatives in Indian Legislative Assembly and proposed system of direct election.

Montagu said he had great sympathy with Wedgwood's view. Very unfortunately as he now thought, Burmah was not included in the investigations which the Viceroy and he undertook. He hoped that the scheme for Burmah analogous to that for India would not be long delayed. Burmese Deputation was now in England in connection with the matter. Indirect representation was unsatisfactory arrangement for Burmah and must be regarded as temporary one.

Supplementary Questions.

Montagu accepted amendment deleting the provision allowing the suppression in official report of supplementary questions which could not be answered and similar provision with regard to Council of India was also accepted.

Franchise to Soldiers of Indian Army.

Yate moved an amendment giving Provincial Council Franchise to soldiers of Indian army who had fought in the war.

Montagu accepted amendment although he thought it would not be welcome to Indian authorities owing to the difficulty it would cause in compilation of complete electoral roll.

Amendment was carried.

Yate moved amendment applying same principle to Legislative Assembly.

Montagu however declined to accept it pointing out that the amendment would add two hundred thousand men to the Punjab electorate. The whole theory of Assembly electorate was based on qualification and restricted franchise, balanced throughout India. The proposal would make the whole scheme one-sided. Punjab representation would be not only different in character but enormously different in numbers.

Amendment was rejected by 99 votes to 53.

Bombay Market Fire.

Total Loss Estimated at 5 Crores.
Many Uninsured Shop-Keepers Completely Ruined.

BOMBAY, July 24.

Further detailed enquiries regarding the disastrous fire at Mulji Jeitha market show that about four hundred shops were completely gutted and considerable damage done to many of the shops in and around the market by fire, heat, smoke and water. The terrific rapidity with which the flames spread from shop to shop gave the owners no time to save even small valuables. In many shops jewellery and currency notes kept in safes were destroyed. The total loss is now estimated at five crores of rupees, partially covered by insurance. Not only jewellery and valuables, but also goods in some of the shops were not insured, and one of the shopkeepers, named Nathubhai Chela, who had his shop uninsured, on seeing it burning stood aghast for a few minutes and dropped dead. Mr. Witting, foreman, a tinsmith and a lascar were injured by a falling roof, and were treated at the hospital. The cause of the fire yet remains unascertained.

The fire, though brought under control within four hours, in spite of the fact that sufficient water was not available in the Municipal mains for about an hour, continued to burn till Friday evening. Owing to the mazelike construction of the bazar and the conflagration being so widespread it was at first thought that no part of it could escape destruction, but a visit to the place on Saturday morning showed that the destruction was not so great as was feared. Fully sixty per cent of the shops have been totally destroyed. No correct estimate of the extent of the loss is yet possible, but some dealers estimate the value of the cloth actually destroyed at two crores, besides the value of the property, but the greatest loss sustained by dealers is not by the destruction of their piecegoods, but by that of their valuables, which they are in the habit of keeping in the iron safes at their stalls. It seems to be a common practice among these shopkeepers not to keep the jewellery of their family, their paper money and valuables at their own houses, but in their shops in the market, as it is guarded at all times by the police, and their own clerks, who sleep there at night. The damage caused to the valuables appears to be very large, and the fire no doubt was one of the largest that has ever occurred in the City. The conflagration was so widespread that it seemed to an onlooker on Thursday night that the whole place was ablaze. The fire brigade and salvage corps were busy for over twenty-four hours. One European foreman and two Indian firemen were injured in the operations. The latter were removed to hospital and detained there. The police had a busy time in guarding the approaches of the market. As there are many stalls in the market it was considered advisable by the authorities to close it to the public as well as to the owners in order to prevent thefts. Excitement, however, ran high among the owners of the shops affected by the fire, owing to suspense as to the fate of their individual losses, and a large number of them waited in front of the gates clamouring for admission. Finally some of their representatives waited upon the Police Commissioner on Friday evening and were granted permission to enter the market and remove their valuables and account books from their safes. The Insurance companies have naturally been heavily involved. A large number of their representatives were busy near the scene of the fire, ascertaining the probable extent of their respective liabilities. It was gathered, on enquiry from the leading piecegoods merchants, that only a quarter of the total number of dealers who have suffered by the fire had their goods insured, and it was stated that many among the uninsured have been completely ruined.

Widespread Floods.

BALASORE, July 24.

The heavy downpour of rain has resulted in floods in the Svarnarekha river draining the northern part of the district. The water rose for the first time on the 15th instant, but subsided after three days. The second flood took place on Wednesday last, and submerged the villages in the jurisdiction of Jellasore, Basta, Nappo, Baliaipal and Bhograi thanas. The Grand Trunk Road is still under water. The flood has damaged a bridge near Nappo. No breach is reported to have taken place, except that in the Darbudi embankment, the paddy lands are still breast high in water. The flood has damaged the winter paddy seriously. Rice sells at 3½ seers per rupee in the northern part of the district.

Alleged Defalcations.

Clothing Factory Officer Arrested.

AGRA, July 23.

In consequence of alleged defalcations in the Army Clothing Factory, Lieutenant Reynolds was arrested under section 409 I. P. C. and placed before the Magistrate. He was released on bail. An Indian merchant of Delhi was also arrested in connection with his case and he was brought to Agra and released on bail. Lieut. Reynolds claims to be tried as a European British subject. The case will come on for hearing next week.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

July 24th.—Their Excellencies arrived at Ooty at 3/15 P. M. on Wednesday morning.

July 25th.—Their Excellencies attended service at St. Stephens Church this morning.

There was a lucheon party at Government House.

Resolution Carried.

Montagu, replying to the debate, declared he was absolutely satisfied that the Rules had in no way whittled down the Government of India Act. He agreed that there were grave factors in the Indian situation but he firmly believed that when Indians were given an opportunity of working the Act, internal conditions would improve.

Main resolution was then adopted.

Montagu's Silver Report.

LONDON, July 22.

Messrs Montagu's silver report says:—Market is irregular owing to supplies not being plentiful. It is reported from Germany that Mexico is taking steps to regain the position of the largest silver producer in world. All mines, even those hitherto regarded as unprofitable, will be worked partly at Government expense.

Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar.

Resigns His Membership in the Prince of Wales Reception Committee.

Protest Against the Lords Pro-Dyer Vote.

Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor, *Hindu* has sent the following communication to His Excellency Lord Willingdon, President, Prince of Wales Entertainment Committee, Madras.

Your Excellency:—

I beg to resign my membership of the Prince of Wales Entertainment Committee, of the General Committee, as well as of the Executive Committee; and I feel that I should not continue to be a member of the same and take part in the arrangements relating to the reception of His Royal Highness after the manner in which the House of Lords have adopted Lord Finlay's motion in the matter of Punjab massacres and after the expression of similar opinion on the subject by the vast majority of Englishmen and English women residing in this country. I entirely disagree with Mr. Montagu in his view that Mr. Gandhi's proposal not to take part in the reception of Prince of Wales as disloyal one and I feel that the structures made on Mr. Gandhi by Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords respectively are wholly unwarranted, unmerited and ought not have been made.

I beg to remain,

Your Excellency,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd) S. Kasturiranga Iyengar.

Sir Narayan Chandra Varakar and

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

Bombay Senate Decides to Confer the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

BOMBAY, July 24.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University held this evening on the motion of Justice Kajji the Senate adopted the motion that the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws be conferred on Sir Narayan Chandra Varakar and Honourable Justice Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor, on the ground that they are in the opinion of the Senate by reason of their eminent position and attainments fit and proper persons to receive such a degree. Justice Kajji pointed out that both Sir Narayan and Sir Chimanlal have rendered meritorious service to the University. The motion was supported by Hon. Mr. Paranjpye and others. It also urged that the standard for conferring the degree should not be lowered. When the motion was put to vote it was found that the majority voted in favour and the resolution was declared carried.

The Delhi Press Strike.

Government Notice.

DELHI July 24.

The Government Press strikers yesterday received the following notice dated Simla, 20th. from the Government of India Board of Industries and Munitions:—The Government of India have been informed that the piece workers of the Government Printing Press Delhi, have left their work without permission and that an attempt is being made to persuade the men at Simla to leave their work. The press workers are warned that by leaving their work without permission they automatically give up their claim for pension and they disqualify also the temporary workers who by the recent Government resolution would otherwise be eligible to count their previous continuous service for pension. (2) The press workers are reminded that the Government makes no profit out of printing, and that the printing is done merely for the convenience of the general public. The Government has the duty of deciding fairly between the taxpayers who pay the money and the workers who receive it as wages. They have also to decide fairly between the workers in the Government presses and workers in other Government factories, in State railways, in post, telegraph and other departments. The press workers therefore who go on strike merely because they are dissatisfied with or do not fully understand the new terms, take upon themselves, to judge between their claims and the claims of other workers. They forget that whilst a strike on short notice may influence a private press owner who loses profits whilst his press is idle, a strike in a Government press merely injures the workers themselves for the Government stops their wages during the strike, and is not obliged to pay pension to any one who breaks his service. (3) The press workers are advised therefore in their own interests to continue to work, as this is the only way to prove whether the new rates are fair or whether the system still wants revising. No fair trial of any system can be given whilst the men are on strike and consequently unless the men continue to work the Government will have no justification for improving the present system. The strike will merely harm the workers, because it will prevent the Government from helping them. The new terms prescribed by the recent Government resolution give 40 per cent. increase on the ordinary rates. They also add another 25 per cent. more than the new rates for every two hours overtime and 50 per cent. more than the new rates for further overtime. The compositors get their class rates if they are accidentally idle through insufficient work during the day. The new rates of terms now granted will cost the Government nearly three lakhs of rupees a year, all of which will go to the workers. The new Works Committee which is intended to establish will enable the men to record their grievances, and these will thus be brought ready to the notice of the Government. It will not be possible unless the men remain at work, to find out whether the wages paid are being fairly distributed among the different classes or not. Unless therefore, the workers continue at work and give the new system a fair trial they will not know what privileges they are throwing away. The piece workers are therefore advised to continue loyally at work in order that their conditions may receive further consideration. Obviously no consideration of any sort can be given to the men who dismiss themselves from the service by leaving their work.

Burma Legislative Council.

New Nominations.

RANGOON, July 24. The increase in the number of the Burma Legislative Council members recently authorised has been made effective by the nomination of five official and six non-officials. The Officials are the Judicial Commissioners, Mandalay and Pegu divisions Legal remembrancer, Revenue Secretary and Inspector General of Police and non-Officials (five Burmans and one Burma Moslem) include Chairman, young Men's Buddhist Association and Editor Sun Press, a Burmese vernacular paper, Chairman Burma Rice Miller Association and landowner, and a Rangoon Barrister the latter being associated with all Burma party.

Salt Sources Re-Opened.

SIMLA, July 24. The Government of India announce that the salt sources of Sambas, Pachbadra and Didwang Rajputana will be re-opened to indents from the public with effect from the 24th July 1920. These sources, it will be remembered, along with the sources of Khowra Warsha and Kada Bagh in the salt range, were closed to public indents in November 1917, on account of the exceptional circumstances that these prevailed measures were also taken firstly to protect the public against profiteering by the supply of salt with priority of issue local authorities and other bodies undertaking to sell at controlled rates, and secondly by the offer of a refund of their payments to obviate loss to the depositors of revenue through the delay in general issues which the privileged supplies might cause. These measures attained their immediate object, and in December 1919 the system of sale by local authorities in general having, in most areas, outlived its usefulness, was withdrawn in favour of a system under which priority supplies were restricted to bodies of persons specially authorised by the Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue, at the request of the local government in an area in which it was believed that control could not be safely dispensed with. This new system worked well, and expedited the pace of clearances, at the Rajputana sources especially with the result that the last of the old indents on those sources will shortly be cleared. The experiences of 1917 have, however, revealed the danger that lies in reopening them under the old conditions and the necessity for the application of adequate safeguards to prevent over-indenting. The Government of India have accordingly authorised the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, to regulate, restrict or prohibit future receipts of Salt Revenue and issues of salt from the sources under his control. The conditions to be applied in the immediate future have been drawn up by the Commissioner, in consultation with the Government of India, and will include, besides a reduction in the number of parallel avenues for the inflow of revenue a limitation of the amount which a single trade can pay to any one receiving officer on a single day, the raising to one wagon load of the minimum quantity for which indents will be received, and a provision for the supply of bags by the department, in cases where traders abstain from sending bag for their consignments. These conditions will, it is hoped, prevent a recurrence of the troubles of 1917, while causing a minimum of inconvenience to the trade. It is not yet possible to re-open the salt range sources, in view of the number of old indents still uncleared there.

Civil Service Emoluments.

SIMLA, July 24. The following resolution is published:—A resolution dated the 13th February 1920 stated that personal allowances should, if necessary be given to individual officers whose pay under the revised rates would, in consequence of usually rapid promotion in the past, be less than the substantive pay they were drawing on the date of the introduction of the new rates. It has, however, been brought to notice that in certain individual cases these orders have not sufficed to protect the officers from an immediate reduction of emoluments, as no provision was made for the retention of acting allowances. In order to meet the latter class of case the Government of India have decided that officers of the Civil Service should be granted personal allowances were necessary so as to bring their remuneration up to the total of pay plus acting allowances which they were drawing on the date of the introduction of the new rates of pay. These personal allowances will be absorbed in subsequent increments of pay in accordance with the principle of article 81, C.S.R., in the case of an officer who was at the date of the introduction of the new rates officiating in a superior post, or who was officiating in a post above or outside the time scale, and subsequently reverts to a post in the time scale. The personal allowance will finally cease to be drawn from the date of such reversion in all other cases. The personal allowance will continue at the rate originally fixed, subject to the reduction in accordance with the provisions of art 61, C. S. R. irrespective of any grade reversion which the officer might have. The Government of India are not aware that similar difficulties have arisen in regard to members of any of the other Imperial services whose pay has been revised as a result of the recommendation of the Public Services Commission, but they are pleased to direct that personal allowances shall, where necessary, be given to members of such services on the principle laid down in this resolution.

Martial Law in Punjab.

A Missionary's Letter.

BOMBAY, July 24. Rev. John Mohenzi, Principal, Wilson College, Bombay, writing to the Indian Social Reformer on the circular letter by a number of Indian Missionaries on the Punjab situation condemning the spirit of Martial Law administration says:—It is possible that some may assume that the signatories are only Missionaries holding views set forth in the letter and I therefore feel it laid upon me to assure you that nearly all Missionaries with whom I am acquainted and many Europeans who are not Missionaries would have had no hesitation in signing such a letter if it had been submitted to them. Many of us refrained from expressing any opinion on the happenings in the Punjab while the matter was subjudice and personally I should have kept silent were it not that others who profess to represent European opinion are giving expression to doctrines which no Christian man could accept.

Bombay Legislative Council.

Agenda for the next Sittings.

BOMBAY, July 24. A Bill amending the Bombay Port Trust Act is to be introduced in the Legislative Council. The object of the amendment is to empower trustees of the Port to erect and manage hotel for the convenience of ocean-going travellers thus increasing the facilities of the Port.

Another Bill amending the District Police Act is also published. One of the objects of the amendment is to prevent smoking and spitting in public buildings. As the matter stands at present there are no means of enforcing an order prohibiting those nuisances.

The Nasik Sinhets which corresponds to Kumbha Mela in other parts of India has come to a close. It is estimated that nearly two lakhs of people assembled at Nasik during the fair. There were elaborate official and non-official arrangements in connection with the fair and the Seva Samiti of Allahabad and Seva Samaj of Bardha rendered good help to pilgrims.

Under the Press Act.

Zemindar to Furnish a Security of Rs. 2000.

LAHORE, July 24. The District Magistrate of Lahore has varied his order waiving security from the Moslem Steam Press at which the Zemindar is being printed and has required the keeper of the press to furnish security to the amount of Rs. 2000, Maulvi Zaffer Ali, B.A., Editor of 'Zemindar' is the Secretary of the Punjab Khilafat Committee.

Simla Municipality.

An Interesting Case.

SIMLA, July 24. An interesting case is likely to come before the courts shortly in connection with the building of a house in the restricted area of Simla. It appears that a year or so ago the Simla Municipality granted permission to a member of its own body to build a house on a certain site. Immediately this became known strong protests were sent in by neighbouring house owners that this action was objectionable on the score of overcrowding, sanitation etc. and this view was supported by the Chief Engineer and three senior medical officers. Since the sanction had been already given this protest was disregarded by the Municipality and the house was built. Now the main retaining wall has collapsed after proving a danger for several weeks to the passers by. The neighbouring property has been injured and the road blocked. The damages it is reported will in the circumstances be fixed at a high figure by the householders mainly concerned and some of the legal points under the peculiar circumstances promise to be interesting especially as certain Government of India property is more or less concerned in the matter. Meanwhile the action of the Municipal Committee in this matter is being severely criticised and a good deal of interest is being taken in the case.

(Un-corrected.)

GRADE UNION CONGRESS.

Lojpatrai Preside.

The Trade Union Congress at which Lala Lojpat Rai will preside will meet at Bombay on the 22nd 23rd and 24th August.

Welcome to the Prince

Bombay on 22, 23, 24th August.

Swami Shradhananda's view.

LAHORE, July 24. Swami Shradhananda in his vernacular paper *Sradha* expresses the opinion that Indians should accord their respectful and loyal Welcome to the Prince of Wales separately and need not the participate in the functions organised by the bureaucracy.

"Zemindar" Suspends Publication.

The *Zemindar* did not come out to day but merely published a notice announcing the circumstances under which it has been compelled to suspend publication. It says that the *Zamindars* creed has been self Government for India under the British Crown and that it has always opposed unlawful and violent agitation. Notwithstanding all this the District Magistrate served the keeper of the press with a notice demanding Rs. 2000 security and verbally directing that no issue of the *Zamindars* could be printed until the security had been deposited. It says that Section 3 (1) of the Press Act requires reasons for any action varying previous order to be stated. But this order assigns no reason whatever. It seeks to know the opinion of its constituents whether accuracy should be deposited. At a public meeting held it was however resolved on the motion of Maulvi Sanaula, President, Punjab Khilafat Committee that the security be paid and a subscription list was opened on the spot.

Official Item.

OOTACAMUND, July 26. The Privilege leave for six weeks granted to Mr. F. R. Madan, District Forest Officer, Nellore. In notification No. 184 dated 7th June 1920 published on page 750 of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 15 June 1920 and the posting and the arrangements regarding the additional charge ordered in notification No. 186 dated 7th June 1920 published on page 750 of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 15th June 1920 are cancelled.

The services of Mr. S. Rajagopalswami Mudaliar B. C. E. officiating Executive Engineer. Toludur project division are placed at the disposal of the Revenue (Special) Department for employment as Assistant Director of Industries to join after he is relieved of his present charge.

Mr. E. Virabhadrayya Pantulu, Supervisor, 2nd Grade and temporary sub Engineering, from the Vennar division 7th Circle, to the school of Engineering, Vizagapatnam for employment as Inspector.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Iyer, Overseer, 1st Grade, temporary rank, from Gaddapah division III circle to the IV Circle. The P. and C. Mail Steamer *Hoyes* with the homeward mails and passengers left at 2-40 this afternoon.

News in Brief.

The Bombay University Senate, at a meeting on Friday resolved to confer the Degree of Doctor of Laws on Sir Narayan Chandravarkar and Justice Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has decided to accept the invitation of the District Congress Committee to hold the Provincial Conference the next month.

Messrs. Gandhi, Shaikat Ali and Dr. Kitchlew arrived in Hyderabad, Sind, on Friday to attend the Khilafat Conference. After visiting Multan the party will return to Bombay on the 25th.

The Bengal Nagpur Railway Bombay Mail, which was due at Howrah yesterday morning, arrived this morning via Kani, on the East Indian Railway, on account of a breach on the line.

Although the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has not approved the idea, it is understood that steps are being taken to hold an agricultural and industrial exhibition in Calcutta next cold weather, during the Prince of Wales' visit.

Amendments are being made to the Bombay Rent Restrictions Act to prevent a landlord from recovering possession of any premises on a false plea that the premises are reasonably and bona fide required for the erection of a building, for his own occupation or for any person for whose benefit the premises are held.

A motor car, in which was seated the wife of Mr. Arthur, of Messrs. Ewing and Co., came into violent collision with a taxi this morning in Government Place East. The occupant of the car fortunately escaped with only a severe shaking. The police, who enquired into the matter, have arrested the driver of the taxi on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable dated London, 21st July says:—Hurlingham has chosen Lt. Col. Wilvill, 17th Lancers to represent England in Olympic Polo Cup Tournament at Ostend next week. France Belgium and Spain are also represented. Uncertain whether the British team will go to Antwerp for Olympic games proper as the appeal for £10,000 for purpose has only yielded £3000.

The final of the Calcutta Football Challenge Shield Competition came to a close with the game between Blackwatch and Kumartuli, an Indian Team. The former won after a strenuous game by two goals to one, when it is remembered that Kumartuli is only a second league division their performance was considered to be of no mean order. Blackwatch opened their account by a goal scored in the first half by a free kick and they increased their lead early in second half. About eight minutes to time Kumartuli reduced the margin and although they strained every nerve to draw level they failed to do so. Attendance was a record one. The match was declared to be a charity match and so great was public enthusiasm that by Monday last all reserved seats were sold and the executive had to throw open additional seats. Mr. Justice Greaves presided and lady Mukherjee handed over the shield to the Captain of the Blackwatch Team.

The following telegram has been sent to H. E. the Viceroy Sir George Barnes, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs. Postmaster General Madras and President Postal Enquiry Committee:—

Accord sanction 75 Percent pay allowance till 100 and 50 per cent above 100 subject to a minimum of Rs. 75 in the case of the latter till retrospective time scale of pay from December 1918 as granted to the Superintendents with due regard to past service with house rent and local as already requested is granted. One months advance of pay given should be treated as bonus. Grave discontent prevailing. Reply within 10 days is expected. Otherwise serious consequences will follow. Committees report may be expedited.

Manufacture of Hides & Tanerery A Company Formed.

LAHORE, July 24. The Bande Mataram says that Messrs Devenport and Co. of Calcutta have taken in hand the formation of a commercial company for the manufacture of hides and tannery in in Saugor and other places in Central Provinces and have secured 843 acres of land from the Government of nominal price and valuable concession from the Forest Department. It protests strongly against such a company being formed as it will accelerate the slaughter of kine:

ప్రజలకు:—ఈ కంపెనీని ఏర్పాటు చేసిన వ్యక్తులు
ప్రజలకు నష్టం చేసేందుకు ఉద్దేశించిన వారైనందుకు
15 ప్రజలను మురికి చేసింది. అందువలన మునుపటి 1500
జనులు యిండ్లకు వెళ్ళుట కష్టం నిలుచుండిరి. 20 వ తేదీ రాత్రి
వరకు 7 అడుగుల ప్రమాదమున వచ్చెను. ఆవరణలో యుండిన
జనులకు రక్షణయి రావలసియున్నది. ఈ కంపెనీని ఏర్పాటు
చేసిన వారందరినీ కష్టములు పాలైనవారికి ఆచరణమిచ్చి వారి
ప్రాణములను కాపాడుచుండును. 22 వ తేదీ నుండి వరకు 21
అడుగులకు కష్టపడి, ఈ కంపెనీ పురమందిరమునా దినిజార
కమిషనరీవారి ఆధీనమునా ఒక బహిరంగపథ సమూహకమై
ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ నిమిషమునకును నిర్మించు
లేదనియు, యిప్పుడైనను నిర్మించి ప్రజలకు రక్షించవలె
నని యీ తీర్మానంబిది. వర్ష మింకను ఎక్కువగానే కురియు
చున్నది.

మొదటి అధ్యాయము. రూపాయాదు విషయ ప్రస్తావనము.
విశ్రాంతిమునకు సిద్ధముగ నున్నది. బాహ్య భుజ్యము (తత్వేన).
మొక్క-మట్టు. తిరుమల రాఘవాచార్యులు.
శ్రావకము, బెహువు.

[illegible]

మిక్కిలి ప్రశస్తిమైన పరిమళద్రవ్యము
ఓటోదిల్లవారు (జి.నర్సయ్య)